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On Immediate Political and Economic Policies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Some International Problems

KIM IL SUNG

Answers to the Questions Raised by Newsmen of Japanese Newspaper "Yomiuri Shimbun"

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of our Party and the entire Korean people, received on January 10 the advisor to the editorial board and report chief of the local news section of the Japanese newspaper **Yomiuri Shimbun** and answered questions put by them.

Follows the full text of the answers given by Comrade Kim Il Sung:

I am very glad that you have come to our country.

In the past years you have been amicable to our country and given great aid to our citizens in Japan in their activities to defend their democratic national rights and in their repatriation work.

You have done much also to improve the relations between Korea and Japan.

We are grateful for that.

You have spoken a great deal about our on-the-spot guidance, but we go to the masses to learn rather than to guide them.

We had been engaged in the revolutionary struggle in the past, and when we set about construction, we came up against many problems. In order to solve these problems we thought we should go to the masses, particularly workers and peasants who are engaged in production, and learn from them. That is why we frequently go to factories and villages and take counsel with workers, peasants and working masses.

When a Marxist-Leninist Party representing the interests of the working class and working masses assumes power, it is quite apt to lapse into subjectivism and commit bureaucratic errors. In order to avoid this, it should go among the masses. Especially when it is in a difficult situation, it should go deep among the masses and discuss all matters with them and take advice from them.

The masses of the people are our teachers. We always learn from them.

During the period of peaceful construction after liberation, during the Fatherland Liberation War and in the postwar years when we carried out the socialist revolution and socialist construction, we always went to the masses, with whom we sought the way out of the difficulties confronting us, and gained confidence and courage from them. We could quote many instances of this.

It is our unalterable belief that the key to success either in the revolutionary struggle or in constructive work lies in unity between the Party and the masses.

Today we have hosts of nameless heroes in our factories and farm villages. They support the Party and push ahead with the revolution and construction. Our Party informs the popular masses of its aims, synthesizes their creative opinions and, on this basis, formulates its lines and policies. Our Party's lines and policies, therefore, enjoy a wholehearted popular support and all of them are carried out successfully by the united efforts of the Party and the masses.

Our Party always breathes with the masses of the people. We can say that herein lies the secret of the fact that our Party has not slided into subjectivism nor committed errors up to now. In the future, too, we will continue to strengthen the ties of kinship with the popular masses not to commit subjectivist errors but further expand and develop the already gained successes.

I received your questions through the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists' Union.

They concern many problems covering vast fields of activities.

For convenience's sake, I would like to classify your questions in some groups according to their contents, and give answers.

1. On the Juche Idea

You asked me to explain the *Juche* idea in detail.

I will give you a brief answer.

I think you will get a clearer idea of it if you read a number of my books on the *Juche* idea.

The *Juche* idea is the sole guiding idea of our Party and the guiding principle for all activities of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Taking the *Juche* idea as an unshakable guiding principle in revolution and construction, we have thoroughly established *Juche* in all domains.

Establishing *Juche* means having the attitude of the master towards the revolution and construction in one's own country. In other words, it means to embody independence and creativeness so that one solves all problems of revolutionary struggle and constructive work mainly with his own efforts from the independent and creative stand, and according to the specific realities of his own country.

The revolution can neither be exported nor imported. Foreigners cannot carry out the revolution for us. The master of the revolution in each country is the people of the country themselves and the decisive factor of victory in the revolution is the might of the country itself.

Moreover, as the revolutionary movement of the working class and the popular masses forges ahead, numerous difficult and complicated problems that were formerly unknown, newly arise.

Therefore, in order to carry out the revolution in each country none other than the people of the country themselves, its master, must exert efforts and struggle, think and judge all the problems arising in the revolution and construction by using their own brains and solve them with their own efforts in accordance with the actual conditions of their country. This is the only way to carry out the revolution and construction successfully.

Thus, the *Juche* idea demands everybody to make the revolution of his country the focal point of his thinking and revolutionary practice. Revolution and construction are carried on by people. For this reason, for victory in the revolution people must have a correct revolutionary world outlook, and it is important in this connection to have the idea and viewpoint to carry on the revolution and construction of one's country with a sense of responsibility as its master.

The *Juche* idea is based on these requirements of the revolution.

Establishing *Juche* posed itself as a specifically important problem for us. Long ago some people in our country developed the servile flunkeyist idea of not believing in their own strength but worshipping others unconditionally and serving big countries. Those who were infected by such an idea were engaged only in sectarian strifes with the backing of their masters, looking up to others even when the life of the country was at stake, without trying to tide over crisis by their own efforts and firmly relying on their people. As a result, our country was ruined at the hands of others at last.

Flunkeyism towards great powers was not eliminated even later and, accompanied by dogmatism, did great harm to the development of the revolution in our country. The main reason for the collapse of the nationalist movement and the failure of the early communist movement in our country lay in flunkeyism and sectarianism resulting from it.

There are many such instances not only in our country but in other countries. In other countries there appeared factionalists who failed to maintain a *Juche*-motivated stand in the national-liberation movement and communist movement and followed the ideological trends of foreign countries, greatly hampering the development of revolution.

We drew a serious lesson from this that when a person takes to flunkeyism he becomes an idiot, when a nation takes to flunkeyism its country ruins and when a Party takes to flunkeyism it makes a mess of the revolution.

If one, captivated by flunkeyism, blindly follows others and acts as they do, he cannot find out the cause of his error when he has committed it, nor the way to remedy it. But when one judges all matters by using his brains and solves them to suit the actual conditions of his own country, he will be able not only to conduct the revolution and construction successfully but also promptly find out the cause of an error and remedy it even if he commits it.

In the light of this historic experience, the Korean revolutionaries were determined not to slide into flunkeyism in the revolutionary struggle but to build a state independent and sovereign in the true sense of the words, on the basis of the *Juche* idea without fail, when they would establish a new country in the future. This was the unanimous intention of the Korean revolutionaries in the past.

The establishment of *Juche* inevitably posed as a problem of growing importance for us under the conditions where, owing to the U.S. imperialist occupation of south Korea following the August 15 liberation, the revolution of our country assumed the complexness and arduousness, the worship of and flunkeyism towards the United States and the idea of fearing and submitting to it were rooted in south Korea and even an illusion about Japanese militarism was spread.

Regarding the establishment of *Juche* as a key problem decisive of the destiny of the revolution and construction, we have unfolded a stubborn struggle against flunkeyism and dogmatism and for the firm establishment of *Juche* during the whole period to this date. Through this historic struggle, we have achieved the complete spiritual emancipation of our people from the yoke of flunkeyist idea that had corroded the consciousness of national independence and creative wisdom for a long time. The *Juche* idea has been thoroughly embodied in all fields of the revolution and construction in our country.

Our people as well as the Party members and cadres arm themselves thoroughly with the *Juche* idea, do not vacillate in the least no matter what kind of wind may blow in from other countries, and are not influenced at all by it. The thoughts of our people are very sound.

You asked me about the essential points of our policy based on the *Juche* idea.

All the internal and external policies of our Party are based on the *Juche* idea and proceed from it. What underlies our specific measures as well as our lines and policies in all fields of politics, economy, culture and military affairs is the *Juche* idea.

The *Juche* idea is embodied, first of all, in the lines of independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-defence in national defence.

Political independence is the prime criterion of an independent and sovereign state. Only when a nation exercises its legitimate right to self-determination in politics, can it ensure the complete independence of its country.

We have established and establish all lines and policies independently on the basis of *Juche* idea. We do not act on orders or instructions from anyone else nor copy nor imitate things foreign as they are. All the policies that our Party has determined and carried through from the day of liberation to this date have not been copied from somewhere, but have been creatively mapped out by ourselves in accordance with the requirement of development of our country's revolution from the *Juche*-motivated stand.

This does not mean that we do not refer to the revolutionary movement of other countries and its experience at all. In referring to things foreign, we have correctly referred to them and applied the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism creatively to suit the actual conditions of our country from the *Juche*-motivated stand. That is why we have not committed errors and we have been able to steer the revolution and construction along the right path.

We have solved all matters entirely in accordance with the actual conditions of our country, proceeding from the *Juche*-motivated stand.

To take an instance, we advanced the basic line of socialist economic construction on giving priority to the growth of heavy industry simultaneously with the development of light industry and agriculture, for the purpose of concurrently solving the tasks of laying the foundations of an independent national economy and ensuring rapid improvement in the impoverished people's life under the conditions where everything was severely ravaged in the war. This line is an original one worked out by correctly reflecting the demands of economic development in our country and creatively developing Marxist-Leninist theory.

On the basis of a correct calculation of the specific conditions of our country, we also set forth the line of agricultural co-operativization on reorganizing the economic form prior to the technological reconstruction; we advanced the line of reorganizing the capitalist commerce and industry on socialist lines. These lines are creative ones that are unknown in any other countries. When our Party advanced these lines and policies, those who were infected with flunkeyism and dogmatism disparaged them, saying, "they are not referred to in any book," and "no one has ever tried to do the same." But the correctness of these lines and policies has been proved by the reality of our country which has turned into an industrial state with a firm socialist agriculture in a brief span of time.

As for the intelligentsia policy, we have taken a path different from that in other countries.

Because the intellectuals of our country had been subjected to national oppression and discrimination under the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism even though they had been well-off in the past, they have a national, revolutionary spirit.

As for those old intellectuals who were educated in the old ways and worked in the bourgeois society or feudal society, we pursued the policy of making the revolution together with them and educated and remoulded them in the practice of revolution, if they wanted to work for the people and for the development of the nation. Thus, they have been remoulded as revolutionary intellectuals serving the revolutionary cause of the working class. They have done a great deal of work up to now. Still now, they are working faithfully.

The line of carrying on economic construction and defence building simultaneously to increase the economic might and defence potentials of the country alike in the light of the imperialist manoeuvres for aggression and war, and the line and policy of reunifying the country in a peaceful way by the efforts of the Korean people themselves free from interference of any outside forces after driving the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of south Korea—all this is the original lines and policies that embody the *Juche* idea.

That is why all the policies of our Party are in accord with the actual conditions of our country and the aspirations of our people, and we are able to maintain our political independence firmly without vacillation in any adversity.

Economic self-sustenance is the material basis of political independence. The country which depends on others economically cannot help but depend on others politically.

This was why we put forward the line of building an independent national economy right after liberation and carried it out through all hardships.

To build an independent national economy by one's own efforts never means to close the door of one's country. While building an independent national economy under the banner of self-reliance, we have developed economic relations of mutual accommodation and cooperation with other countries on the principles of complete equality and mutual benefit.

Our struggle has borne good fruit and, as a result, we now have an independent national economy equipped with modern technology and developed comprehensively. This firmly guarantees the political independence of the country.

Self-defence in national defence is the military guarantee for the political independence and economic self-sustenance of the country. So long as the world is divided in national states and, further, imperialism remains on the globe, one cannot speak with assurance of independence and self-sustenance if one has not self-defensive defence capacity to defend his country and nation from foreign aggression.

By thoroughly implementing the military line of self-defence, we have built a powerful defence power for smashing any provocation of the aggressors and reliably defending the security of the country and the gains of revolution.

With the thorough implementation of the principles of independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-defence in national defence, we have built a full-fledged, powerful and reliable new socialist country as we had longed for in the past. If we had not established *Juche* but bent with the wind and danced to the tune of others, we could not hope for the successes of today.

Some newspapers of the capitalist countries call a socialist country maintaining independence "national communism." Our *Juche* idea has nothing in common with "national communism" which the reactionaries are noisily talking about.

The *Juche* idea is based on the principle "workers of all countries, unite!" advanced by Marx and is in full accord with proletarian internationalism.

We make it a principle to maintain and uphold independence on the basis of the *Juche* idea and, at the same time, to strengthen internationalist unity and cooperation. The independence we advocate is by no means separated from proletarian internationalism. Just as there can be no internationalism apart from independence, so can there be no independence apart from internationalism. It does not befit a communist to turn his back on proletarian internationalism on the pretext of maintaining independence. This precisely means sliding into national egoism.

We now maintain mutual relations with other countries on the basis of complete equality and independence.

We neither intend to encroach upon the interests of other nations nor allow anyone to trample upon the rights and dignity of our nation. We are developing political and economic relations, on the principle of complete equality and mutual respect, with big and small countries which take a friendly attitude towards our country.

Independence is a prerequisite to unity and cooperation among the socialist countries, too. In order to achieve genuine unity, all should strictly abide by the principle of independence. We now hold fast to our principles in the efforts for achieving unity and cohesion among the socialist countries.

Our principles are, firstly, to oppose imperialism; secondly, to support the national-liberation movement in colonies and the working-class movement in various countries; thirdly, to forge ahead continuously towards socialism and communism; and fourthly, to abide by the principle of non-interference in each other's internal affairs, mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit. It is our idea that even if there exist differences, they should give way to these four principles to attain unity.

As for our attitude towards the revolutionary struggle and democratic movement in other countries, we also strictly abide by the principle of independence and non-interference.

The Party and people of each country know their national affairs better than anyone else. Therefore, it is naturally up to them to decide how to conduct the revolutionary movement in their country. For us, all that there is to do is to support and encourage the just struggle of the peoples of other countries for national and social emancipation as best we can. We will not meddle in it or force our idea upon them. We do not mechanically follow the examples of others nor ask them to swallow ours whole.

The revolutionary movement and the democratic movement now going on in many countries can successfully develop and emerge victorious only when the Parties and peoples of those countries independently work out a correct guiding theory and scientific methods of struggle according to the actual conditions of their countries and put them into practice.

2. On Socialist Construction in Our Country and Central Tasks of the Six-Year Plan

As you know, the Fifth Congress of our Party summed up the successes in the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan and adopted the Six-Year Plan, another target of socialist construction.

Originally, the Seven-Year Plan was to be carried out between 1961 and 1967. But due to the tense situation around our country, its fulfilment was delayed. When our people were engaged in the fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan, the U.S. imperialists created the Caribbean crisis and further expanded the war of aggression against the Vietnamese people, thus making the situation extremely tense. Especially, the U.S. imperialists perpetrated grave military provocations against the northern half of the Republic, while stepping up their new-war preparations in south Korea.

Under these conditions, we had to increase the country's defence potentials and get everything ready to cope with the enemy's invasion.

Our Party advanced the new line of carrying on economic construction and defence building simultaneously and, in accordance with this line, it reorganized the whole work of socialist construction and appropriated much funds for defence building. Consequently, it took us more years to fulfil the Seven-Year National Economic Plan.

At that time, we directed much efforts to augmenting the defence power to perfect the defence of the country, even though this impeded the economic development of the country and the improvement of the people's living standard. That was why we were able to prevent the U.S. imperialists from venturing to touch us, though they openly attempted an armed invasion of the northern half of the Republic by creating the incidents of "Pueblo" and "EC-121."

Even under difficult conditions, we fulfilled with success the Seven-Year Plan. It took us ten years to carry it out, but our national economy developed at a very high tempo. In the past decade when we carried out the Seven-Year Plan, our industrial production has grown at a rate of 12.8 per cent on an annual average.

This, I think, is a very high rate of development in comparison with other countries. Our people have a high pride and self-confidence in it.

Last year we embarked upon fulfilling the Six-Year Plan, a new long-range plan.

The Six-Year Plan is a blueprint for making a big stride in the struggle to consolidate the socialist system of our country still more and achieve the complete victory of socialism and for turning our socialist country into a richer and stronger country which is independent, self-sustaining and self-defensive.

As is clarified in the document of the Fifth Congress of our Party, the basic task of the Six-Year Plan in the field of socialist economic construction is to further cement the material and technical foundations of socialism and free the working people from arduous labour in all fields of the national economy, by consolidating and carrying forward the successes in industrialization and raising the technical revolution to a new, higher plane.

The main contents of the Six-Year Plan are the three major tasks of the technical revolution.

The three major tasks advanced by our Party are, firstly, to dynamically promote the technical revolution in industrial branches to narrow down the distinction between heavy and light labour; secondly, to keep expediting the technical revolution in the countryside to reduce the difference between agricultural and industrial labour; and thirdly, to carry on the technical revolution to free the women from the heavy burdens of household chores. In a word, the three major tasks of the technical revolution are honourable revolutionary tasks to free the working people from heavy and arduous labour.

They express the requirements of the economic development of our country where socialist industrialization has been realized and the earnest desire of the working people.

Our Party found the key to the three major tasks of the technical revolution in the production of machine tools.

The technical revolution is an engineering revolution. It requires large numbers of machine tools.

Therefore, we concentrated efforts on the production of machine tools last year, the first year of the Six-Year Plan. Upholding the call of the Party, the workers of our machine tool factories including the Huichon Machine-tool Plant energetically unfolded a drive for increasing the production of machine tools by improving equipment and actively automating production processes. As a result, our engineering industry topped the level of producing 30,000 machine tools in a year.

We have already made a big breakthrough in carrying out the three major tasks of the technical revolution, and now have before us wide vistas leading to the successful fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan.

In order to carry out the three major tasks of the technical revolution, we will continue to concentrate on the production of machine tools, increasing their output and variety and improving their quality. We will also keep augmenting the production of tractors and automobiles and produce various types of farm machines in larger numbers. And for the continuous intensification of the technical revolution, we are going to direct great efforts to the development of the electronic and automation industries.

We will produce and supply more steel and nonferrous metal materials for the engineering industry and electronic and automation industries.

Judging by our successes achieved last year and the fighting spirit of our working people, we are sure that the three major tasks of the technical revolution will be successfully fulfilled in a short span of time.

During the Six-Year Plan our people's standard of living will also improve further still.

Our people now have no worries about food, clothing and housing and are leading a decent life equally.

We will take a series of steps during the Six-Year Plan to raise the people's living standard to a higher level. The most important task we have set ourselves for the improvement of the people's life is to quickly eliminate the distinctions between the workers and peasants in their living standards and the differences between the urban and rural population in their living conditions.

For this purpose, we will build up counties well and enhance their role as a supply base for the rural areas, introduce bus services in every rural *ri* and provide the farm villages with water service. We will also build houses for 300,000 families a year in town and country and further develop public health services. We will raise the wages of the workers and office employees as a whole and bring about a new turn in the production of mass consumption goods, thereby markedly improving the general living standard of the working people.

If we work well for a few years, our people will be able to live as well as others.

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During the Six-Year Plan, we will also push ahead vigorously with the cultural revolution along with the technical revolution.

During this period we will increase the number of technicians and specialists to more than one million, heighten the working people's level of general knowledge and their technological level as a whole and further develop sciences, literature and art and physical culture and sports.

To enforce compulsory 10-year education is one of the important tasks in carrying on the cultural revolution during the Six-Year Plan.

With the introduction of compulsory 9-year technical education in 1967 in our country, all the children and youth from 8 to 17 have been receiving free education at regular schools. The introduction of compulsory 9-year technical education was an epochal event in the development of public education and construction of socialist culture of our country. Thanks to the compulsory 9-year technical education, our younger generations are all growing into able and reliable men of all-round development who possess wide general knowledge and the basic knowledge of modern science and technology.

We are going to introduce compulsory 10-year education on the basis of the successes and experiences gained in compulsory 9-year technical education, and further improve the educational work in the future on the basis of the socialist principles of pedagogy set forth by our Party.

The introduction of the universal compulsory 10-year education will bring about a great progress in elevating the level of school education and developing the science and technology in our country. Of course, it is by no means an easy task to introduce compulsory 10-year education. To do this, the state must invest a large amount of funds. But we have strength enough to carry it out. We spare nothing for the education of rising generations. Last year we introduced it on an experimental basis in some schools and accumulated experiences, and laid its foundation to a certain extent. We will introduce compulsory 10-year education universally and on a full scale in a few years beginning this year.

It is of great importance in developing socialist society to combine the political and ideological unity of the people well with the class struggle.

This is why our Party has always paid great attention to it.

In the northern half of our country, the exploitation of man by man was liquidated and a socialist system established long ago. As a result, the mutual relations of the working people have been turned into comradely ones in which they help and co-operate with each other and the politico-ideological unity of the entire people has been strengthened further.

This, of course, does not imply that the unity of the masses of the people grows stronger of itself just because the socialist system has been established. Under socialism there remain hostile elements although their number is very small, and there are remnants of the outdated ideas in the minds of the working people.

Therefore, in order to build up the revolutionary ranks firmly and carry on socialist construction well, it is imperative to properly combine the work of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the masses of the people with the struggle against the insidious manoeuvre of the hostile elements.

A person will commit a "leftist" error if he emphasizes and overestimates the class struggle only, forgetting that the alliance of the working class, peasantry and intelligentsia constitutes the basis of social relations under socialism. In that case, one will tend to suspect people, treat guiltless persons like hostile elements and create an atmosphere of unrest in society.

On the other hand, one will commit a rightist error if he sees only the political and ideological unity of the masses of the people and absolutizes it, oblivious of the fact that there exist hostile elements and ideological survivals from the past and a class struggle continues under socialism, too. In that case, vigilance against hostile elements could be dulled, the struggle against outdated ideas weakened and the capitalist way of life could become widespread in social life.

Therefore, we are constantly strengthening the unity and cohesion of the masses of the people. To do so, we guard against rightist and "leftist" deviations and skillfully combine the struggle against hostile elements with the work of cementing the unity and solidarity of the working people.

In order to further strengthen the political and ideological unity of the working people, we must revolutionize and working-classize the whole society by giving priority to the ideological revolution.

Only by giving priority to the ideological revolution can the historic task of revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole society be solved successfully and the material fortress as well as the ideological fortress in socialist and communist construction be occupied at an earlier date.

To revolutionize and working-classize the whole society is a class struggle to remove all the outdated ideas and non-working-class elements from every domain of social life. But this is totally different from the class struggle of bygone days, and its form of struggle is also different.

The work of revolutionizing and working-classizing people is solely the question of remoulding the working people who are fighting to build socialism and communism earlier and better and a task arising from the need to lead all the working people to communist society. That is why our Party has conducted, and is conducting, the work of revolutionizing and working-classizing the working people by means of explanation and persuasion with the main stress on ideological education.

We have made tireless efforts to revolutionize and working-classize the masses from all social sections on the principle of boldly trusting any people who want to follow our Party and of winning them over to the side of revolution, even when their family origins, their backgrounds and their social and political careers are heterogeneous.

Because we have carried on the struggle for revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole society along the right path, the ideological and moral qualities of our people have now undergone a radical change and our society has been consolidated internally more than ever.

The unity of our workers, co-operative farmers and working intellectuals has been further cemented; all the working people make up a big Red family in which they advance in solid unity, helping and leading each other forward.

The process of building socialism and communism is a process of revolutionizing all members of society including the workers, peasants and intellectuals, a process of obliterating all class distinctions by transforming the whole country on the pattern of the working class.

The building of socialism and communism requires the elimination of the difference between the working class and the peasantry in their working conditions through the development of the productive forces and, at the same time, the gradual obliteration of the distinctions in the ideology and morality, cultural and technical levels of all members of society.

An important problem in this connection is the correct solution of the rural question.

Only when a socialist state eliminates the lag of the rural areas once and for all through the final solution of the rural question, can it completely eliminate the hotbeds and hangouts where the reactionary bourgeois virus infiltrating from outside and the remnant elements of the overthrown exploiting classes may breed and engage in insidious manoeuvres. And only by bringing co-operative property to the level of the property of the entire people, can we greatly develop the productive forces of agriculture, root out the elements of selfishness remaining in the minds of the peasants and lead all the working people confidently along the road of collectivism to work with a high degree of voluntary enthusiasm for society and the people.

Our Party has energetically promoted the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the countryside in accordance with the lines elucidated in the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country." Thus, it is eliminating the technical lag of agriculture behind modern industry, the cultural backwardness of the farm villages behind advanced towns and the ideological lag of the peasants behind the working class, the most revolutionary class. It is also continuously strengthening the guidance and assistance from the Party and state of the working class to the countryside and steadily bringing co-operative property closer to the property of the whole people while organically combining the development of the two.

When the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry is eliminated and co-operative property turned into the property of the entire people in this way, the whole society will achieve the complete political and ideological unity with the common ideology and on the same socio-economic basis. We are striving to move up the day when this will be realized.

3. On the Problem of the Reunification of Our Country

Today the general situation of our country is developing very favourably for the struggle of our people for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The successes of socialist construction made in the northern half of the country under the banner of the *Juche* idea further consolidate the political and economic basis for the independent reunification of the country, give great hope and confidence to the people of the southern half and vigorously rouse them to the struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country.

Lately, a tendency towards peaceful reunification is rapidly growing and the struggle against the fascist rule and for the democratization of society is gaining momentum as never before in south Korea. The massive advance of the student youth and people that has continued from before and after the "election" of the puppet president held last year and brisk arguments about national reunification in the public and political circles show that the tendency of opposing the present ruling system and demanding peaceful reunification is rising in south Korea with an irresistible force.

As our policy for the peaceful reunification enjoys unanimous support not only of the Korean people but of the broad public opinion of the world and the tendency towards peaceful reunification grows in south Korea, even the south Korean authorities who had rejected any contact between the north and the south could not but come out to the north-south Red Cross talks, pressed by the trend of the times. Though rather late and the scope of problems being discussed there is limited, the preliminary talks between the north and south Red Cross organizations now being held at Panmunjom are very significant at any rate since Koreans have got together to discuss internal affairs of the nation. It can be said that this is a step forward in the struggle of our people for reunifying the divided country peacefully.

Our stand on the talks between the north and south Red Cross organizations is clear. We want to mitigate even a day earlier the sufferings our people are undergoing owing to the division, by bringing the talks to a success with all our sincerity and pave the way, with it as a stepping stone, to the peaceful reunification of the country.

But the stand of the south Korean authorities is quite opposite. From the first day they were compelled to come out to the talks, they dragged on the talks under this or that pretext and poured cold water upon the growing tendency towards the peaceful reunification, saying: "Don't get too much excited" and "it is premature." Moreover, saying that we would soon "invade the south" because we have already finished war preparations, they proclaimed a "state of national emergency" and are newly trumping up various fascist evil laws to buttress it and deliberately aggravating the situation.

Such racket kicked up by the south Korean puppet clique cannot be interpreted otherwise than a design to prolong their remaining days by putting down the ever growing tendency towards the peaceful reunification in south Korea, scuttling contacts and negotiation between the north and the south and perpetuating the division. It is not accidental that even some reactionary ruling circles of the United States and Japan and the press on their payroll say in this connection that the proclamation of the "state of emergency" in south Korea is not because of the threat of "southward aggression" but, rather, a political trick hatched up owing to the internal situation.

With such foolish trick the south Korean rulers can deceive nobody and solve nothing.

It seems that frightened by the rapid change of the internal and external situations to their disadvantage, they are going on the rampage. But, they need to cool their heads and think over matters calmly.

Now the times and situation have changed.

The situation today is different from that of the 40's when the U.S. imperialists could divide our country into the north and south, abusing the name of the "UN." The day has gone when the U.S. imperialists could meddle in the affairs of other countries and rule the roost.

Now the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists can hardly attend to their own affairs.

We think the time has come when the south Korean rulers should give up the anti-national stand they have held to to seek a way out by clinging to the sleeves of the U.S. imperialist aggressors and ushering in the Japanese aggressors, turning their back on the compatriots.

If the south Korean rulers are to find a true way out, they should come to the national stand, give up even now their absurd assertion that they would "build up strength" with the backing of outside forces to overpower north Korea by force and attain "reunification by prevailing over communism" and accept our fair and aboveboard proposals to reunify the country in a peaceful way by joining the efforts of the Korean people themselves.

You asked me about our concrete programme for the reunification of the country. Our programme for national reunification is not different from the previous one. We have invariably maintained that the question of our country's reunification, an internal affair of our nation, should be solved not by the interference of outside forces but by the efforts of the Korean people themselves, not by means of war but in a peaceful way.

We reclarified the programme for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country in the eight-point proposals for national salvation advanced at a session of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held in April last year, in the speech made on August 6 last year and in the New Year address this year. We will invariably make all our efforts in future to realize the programme.

To make successful the talks now going on between the north and south Red Cross organizations amid the great interest of the whole nation will create a favourable atmosphere for the peaceful reunification of the country.

The south Korean authorities, talking about some sort of "stage," prattle that this can be done and that cannot be done and that only some kind of undertakings must be done first and the other things be deferred. This is a delaying tactics and is not an attitude for solving problems.

If the north-south Red Cross talks yield good results and mutual and free traffic is realized between the families, relatives and friends torn apart in the north and south, their sufferings will be lessened and, at the same time, the frozen sentiments between the north and south will be thawed and mutual understanding deepened in this course.

It is a matter of vital importance for the peaceful reunification of the country as well as for peace in Asia and the rest of the world to remove tension in our country.

In order to remove tension in Korea, it is necessary, first of all, to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement between the north and south. We hold that a peace agreement should be concluded between the north and south and the armed forces of north and south Korea be cut drastically under the conditions where the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops are withdrawn from south Korea.

We have made it clear more than once that we have no intention to "invade the south." If the south Korean rulers have no intention to "march north for reunification," there will be no reason for them to refuse to conclude a peace agreement between the north and south. If they truly want peace in our country and peaceful reunification, they should agree to conclude a peace agreement between the north and south, instead of clamouring about the fictitious "threat of southward aggression."

We call for north-south political negotiations to strengthen contacts and ties between the north and south and solve the question of national reunification.

Many problems arise in putting an end to the tragedy of national split and reunifying the country peacefully. All these problems can be satisfactorily solved only through political negotiations between the north and south.

We are ready to have negotiations with all political parties of south Korea including the Democratic Republican Party, the New Democratic Party and the Nationalist Party at any time and at any place agreed upon. Now the south Korean authorities are talking this or that without having a meeting. It is not an attitude for solving the question of reunification peacefully to reject negotiations talking about "peaceful reunification" only in words. In order to solve the question of the reunification of the country peacefully, various political parties of north and south Korea are required to hold bilateral or multilateral negotiations briskly for exchanging political views on national reunification and finding a reasonable way for peaceful reunification.

We always keep our door opened to anyone for negotiations and contacts between the north and the south. If anyone, though he committed crimes against the country and the people, sincerely repents of his past doings and takes a road of patriotism for the peaceful reunification of the country, we will not ask about his crimes but gladly negotiate with him about the question of the country's reunification.

When all the Koreans unite and fight along the road for the reunification of the country, we will surely be able to drive out the U.S. and Japanese aggressors, tide over the crisis of national ruin created in south Korea and achieve the peaceful reunification of the country without fail. We are sure that though the question of Korean reunification is still complicated there is a prospect of peacefully solving it sooner or later in accordance with the will of our people and on the principle of national self-determination.

4. On Some International Problems

The forces of imperialism are declining and the forces of the people for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism are gaining in scope and strength in our time.

The U.S. imperialists, who sustained an ignominious defeat in the Korean war for the first time in their history, are being pounded and mauled in succession in all parts of the world and going downhill continuously.

The U.S. imperialists are now facing a grave crisis internally and externally. In the United States, the anti-war movement of the people is going on with great force and antagonism among the ruling circles is aggravating. Its economy has fallen into chronic stagnation and its international payments are deteriorating constantly. The U.S. imperialists are sustaining one defeat after another in Indochina and all other parts of the world and are being isolated from their satellite countries as well as their imperialistic colleagues.

The strength of the U.S. imperialists who had been oppressing and controlling others with nuclear blackmail and dollars is now sagging. Now that the nuclear blackmail does not work and the dollars in their pockets have run out, few countries toe their line. In order to get out of the scrape, the U.S. imperialists have come out with the notorious "Nixon doctrine" aimed at making Asians fight Asians in Asia and making the Near and Middle East people fight themselves in the Near and Middle East. But nobody does support it except such stupid persons as Sato.

Under these conditions the U.S. imperialists put up the signboard of "peace" again, and Nixon was compelled to go on a tour of mendicant diplomacy with his head lowered.

But this never means that U.S. imperialism has been completely ruined or that its true colours have changed. U.S. imperialism still remains the chieftain of imperialism and its aggressive nature has not changed in the least. Whenever the imperialists get into hot water, they usually perpetrate crafty acts of aggression and war under the signboard of "peace."

The U.S. imperialists are now attempting more insidiously to invade other countries, resorting to a double-dealing policy. Therefore, the peoples of revolutionary countries and all the fighting countries must always heighten vigilance against the new aggressive and war machinations of the U.S. imperialists carried on behind the curtain of "peace," and firmly unite to wage a more vigorous struggle against the U.S. imperialists. This is the only way to defend peace and attain national independence and social progress.

The U.S. imperialists attach special importance to Japanese militarism in realizing the "Nixon doctrine" in Asia.

The U.S. imperialists have long since been following the policy of using Japanese militarism as the "shock force" in their Asian aggression, and the Japanese militarists, availing themselves of it, have been manoeuvring to achieve their goals. The U.S.-Japan summit talks a few days ago were in lower spirits than the previous one but showed that such collusion and conspiracy between the U.S. and Japanese aggressive forces for Asian aggression did not change. In the "joint communique" issued after the talks Nixon and Sato reaffirmed the notorious "U.S.-Japan security treaty" and promised to "closely cooperate" with each other in Asian aggression under the signboard of "peace" and "stability."

Under the aegis of U.S. imperialism, militarism has been revived in Japan and the Japanese militarists have turned into dangerous forces of aggression in Asia with the backing of U.S. imperialism. This is a hard fact.

Just as the imperialists always do so, the Japanese militarists are now using, in invading other countries, the methods of subordinating those countries economically through extensive infiltration of goods and capital, of paralyzing the consciousness of the people of those countries about independence through intensified ideological and cultural infiltration and even sending the armed forces of aggression under the pretext of protecting their economic rights.

Our country is the first target of Japanese militarism in its overseas aggression programme.

The Japanese militarists in conspiracy and collaboration with the south Korean puppets have now stretched out their black hands of aggression deep into all the political, economic, cultural and military fields of the southern half of our country. And they have worked out operation plans for invading our country and other socialist countries of Asia and are conducting war exercises in succession. Sato has gone so far as to clamour about a "forestalling attack" against our country.

As facts show, to argue about whether Japanese militarism has been revived or not is out of date now. The point is to oppose the aggressive machinations of revived Japanese militarism and struggle to check them.

The struggle of the Japanese people is very important in frustrating the aggressive scheme of the Japanese militarists. As I said formerly, the Japanese people are not as they were before. The Japanese people are a people who suffered the pains and evil aftereffect of the overseas aggression of militarism; they are an awakened people. They will not remain passive if the Japanese militarists dare try to unleash another war of aggression. The Japanese people are now resolutely struggling against the militarist forces of aggression and for democracy, neutrality and peace. This struggle brings great pressure to bear upon the reactionary ruling circles of Japan.

Opinions are divided among the Japanese ruling circles about going to war of aggression or not. There seems to be people who are opposed to war, because they think that once a war breaks out the situation will become very tough for them since Japan is an island country and imports nearly all industrial raw materials from abroad, and that the objects of its aggression will never be easy to deal with. In fact, Asia today is not like the Asia of yesterday and its look has radically changed.

If all the anti-war forces in Japan unite and the Asian peoples including the Koreans and Chinese fight by collective efforts, the Japanese militarists will not dare start a war, however wildly they may want it, and their aggressive machination can be frustrated quite easily.

Asia is now the basic stage of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle and the developments in Asia exert a very great influence upon the changing situation of the whole world.

The peoples of our country and other socialist countries and fighting countries of Asia are achieving brilliant victories in the revolutionary struggle against imperialism and in the building of new society, overcoming manifold difficulties and trials.

The U.S. imperialists have pursued the policy of isolation and blockade against China for over 20 years. But China has not gone under. On the contrary, it has become a powerful socialist state and grown and strengthened into a reliable anti-imperialist, revolutionary force. The international prestige of the People's Republic of China is rising ever higher with each passing day.

The People's Republic of China restored its legitimate position in the United Nations with the support of many countries of the world and the Chiang Kai-shek gang was expelled from all the UN organizations. This was a great event in the international political arena. It is a great victory of the Chinese people and, at the same time, a victory of the world people who are working for peace and progress.

Through their heroic struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors the Vietnamese people have inflicted an irretrievable defeat upon the enemy and are greatly contributing to the cause of the world progressive people for peace, national independence and socialism. The Vietnamese people are now fighting with greater intensity to clear South Viet Nam of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and attain the genuine independence and reunification of the country.

The Vietnamese question should be solved on the basis of the 4-point principles advanced by the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the 7-point proposals put forward by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam for the peaceful solution of the Vietnamese question. If the U.S. imperialists persist in challenging the Vietnamese people, refusing to accept their just demand, they will meet a more miserable defeat. The Vietnamese people will certainly win final victory by fighting holding higher the anti-imperialist, revolutionary banner.

The Cambodian and Laotian peoples who have already won great victories in the war of resistance against imperialism and for national salvation are making powerful attacks in succession on the U.S. imperialists and their puppet mercenaries and driving the enemies into an inextricable quagmire.

In Asia the U.S. imperialists are now living their last days.

The peoples of Korea, China, Viet Nam, Cambodia, Laos and other Asian countries will unite firmly around the banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. common struggle to completely liquidate imperialism and colonialism of all forms and surely build a new, independent and prospering Asia.

As you also know, some changes took place recently in the United Nations, too, reflecting a change in the balance of forces between progress and reaction in the world.

It is becoming difficult for the U.S. imperialists to act as they please in the United Nations as in the past. This shows that days have already gone when the U.S. imperialists could commit crimes at will, abusing the UN flag.

As you say, as regards the question concerning the United Nations, many countries and broad public opinion of the world now call 1972 "a year of Korea." Of course, we must wait and see whether this year will be "a year of Korea" or not, but we think it is an expression of the world people's support to and trust in the struggle of our people for national dignity, reunification and independence.

As for our stand towards the United Nations, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has respected the UN Charter up to now and has never violated it.

It is none other than the U.S. imperialists who wantonly violate the UN Charter and defame the name of the United Nations. Each time they resorted to policies of aggression and war, the U.S. imperialists abused the UN flag. Especially, they left a most disgraceful blot in the UN history by committing aggression on Korea under the UN mask.

To be faithful to its sacred Charter, I think, the United Nations must redeem the crimes it committed in the past in the Korean question.

The United Nations should revoke all "resolutions" on the "Korean question" fabricated illegally by the U.S. imperialists in the United Nations. Or, it may be good that it takes a just policy towards Korea so as to see all the previous illegal "resolutions" nullified.

The UN must take steps to make the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying south Korea under the "UN" signboard withdraw and dissolve its "Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," an aggressive tool of U.S. imperialism against Korea. The UN must stop any interference in the Korean question.

5. On the Problem Concerning the Relations between Korea and Japan

Japan is a neighbour of ours. As you say, however, our two countries have now become "close yet far-off neighbours." This cannot but be said a very abnormal situation.

Historically speaking, our country is one that suffered from Japan's aggression and the latter is a nation that invaded our country. But it was the Japanese imperialists, not the Japanese people, that invaded our country in the past. It is a good thing, not a bad thing that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Japan, neighbours to each other, establish normal relations.

Ever since its founding, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has hoped to establish good-neighbour relations even with Japan despite the differing social systems. This stand of ours is based on the fair and aboveboard foreign policy of our Republic which establishes friendly relations with all countries that are friendly to our country, on the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

To our regret, however, the Japanese government has been unfriendly towards our country from the outset. Although there have been several Cabinet changes from Yoshida to Kishi, Ikeda and Sato, there has been no change in the hostile policy of the Japanese government towards our country.

The hostile policy towards our country has become ever more unscrupulous since Sato formed a cabinet. The Japanese government has been making inroads upon south Korea since the conclusion of the "south Korea-Japan treaty" with the south Korean puppets and encouraging the south Korean puppets in opposing the reunification of the country and seeking a fratricidal war. Japanese Prime Minister Sato and those following him openly talk about involvement in a war against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and insult the Korean people at will.

It is entirely because of the hostile policy of the Japanese government towards our country that good-neighbour relations have not been established between our country and Japan up to this date.

Our stand on the problem concerning the relations between Korea and Japan is clear and invariable. Still now we hope to put an early end to this abnormal situation and establish normal relations between the two countries. We believe this is in accord with the desire of the peoples of our two countries and their interests and beneficial to peace in Asia and the world.

The Japanese government should, first of all, change its attitude towards our country to form friendly relations between Korea and Japan and, furthermore, establish diplomatic relations between them.

Whether the Cabinet will be replaced in Japan or not is her internal affair, and so we will not meddle in the matter. The point is the attitude of the Japanese government towards our country. Even when the Prime Minister of Japan is replaced, the relations between the two countries cannot be improved so long as its policy towards our country remains unchanged. If the Japanese government takes a friendly attitude towards our country all problems will be solved smoothly.

(Continued on Page 3)

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, poses for a photograph together with the advisor to the Editorial Board of the Japanese paper Yomiuri Shimbun and his party after receiving them

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader,

Receives Advisor to Editorial Board and Report Chief of Local News Section of Japanese Paper Yomiuri Shimbun

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on January 10 Takeo Takagi, Advisor to the Editorial Board of the Japanese paper **Yomiuri Shimbun**, and Tamotsu Tsukuda, Report Chief of the Local News Section of the paper, on a visit to Korea.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Kim Jung Rin; and Chong Jun Gi, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, gave answers to a number of questions put by the guests.

TELEGRAMS

✦On the occasion of the New Year 1972, the respected and beloved Leader, Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received New Year's cards from: Comrade **Edward Gierek**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party; Comrade **Piotr Jaroszewicz**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic; Comrade **Todor Zhivkov**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic; Comrade **Gustav Husak**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party; **Suleiman Franjieh**, President of the Republic of Lebanon, and his wife; and from Archbishop **Makarios**, President of the Republic of Cyprus.

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, sent New Year's cards to the Party and government leaders of these countries.

✦Ushering in the New Year, Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received telegrams of New Year's greetings from: **Houari Boumedienne**, Chairman of the Council of Revolution and Prime Minister of the Cabinet of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic; Dr. **Kenneth David Kaunda**, President of the Republic of Zambia; **Ibrahim Nasir**, President of the Republic of the Maldive Islands; General **Yakubu Gowon**, Head of the Federal Military Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Federal Republic of Nigeria; **Lee Kuan Yew**, Prime Minister of the Republic of Singapore; and from **Sirima R.D. Bandaranaike**, Prime Minister of Ceylon.

The respected and beloved Leader, Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, sent telegrams of New Year's greetings to them.

✦On the occasion of the New Year 1972, **the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** received telegrams of greetings from: **Narciso Isa Conde**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Dominican Communist Party, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Party; **the Central Committee of the Left-Party Communists of Sweden**; and from **the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Thailand**.

✦**The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** received a telegram sent by **the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers' Party** in reply to the message of greetings sent on the 6th Congress of the Albanian Workers' Party and the 30th anniversary of the founding of the AWP.

Land to Peasants, Factories to Workers

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, founded the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea, a new type of people's power, after liberation and led the Party and the people's government to successfully carry out the historic democratic reforms. The enforcement of democratic reforms was the lawful demand of the socio-economic development of our country.

Only by carrying out democratic reforms would it be possible to completely wipe out the economic footholds of the landlords, comprador capitalists, pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation, open up a broad avenue for social progress, consolidate the social and economic foundations of the people's power and turn the northern half into a powerful base of the revolution.

From the unshakable standpoint of *Juche* which he had consistently upheld through the long period of his revolutionary struggle and with a deep insight into the urgent demands of the revolutionary development in our country, the Leader creatively solved the question of democratic reforms on the principle of independence, conforming to the specific conditions of Korea.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, set it as the first and foremost task to solve land problem in carrying out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal socio-economic reforms.

Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"The question of land is a burning question to be solved before anything else in the stage of democratic revolution." ("The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and the Powerful Weapon of Building Socialism and Communism," p. 9.)

The solution of land question has a particularly weighty significance in colonies and semi-colonies where the feudal relations remain to a considerable extent and the peasants account for the overwhelming majority of the population.

Before liberation our country was a backward colonial semi-feudal country where the peasants made up 80 per cent of the population and the feudal relations of landownership were predominant in the countryside.

Therefore, only when the agrarian reform was carried out before anything else, could we eliminate the landlords, a reactionary class, liberate the peasantry from feudal exploitation and oppression and smoothly rehabilitate and develop agriculture and other branches of the national economy.

For the correct solution of land problem the Leader put forward the slogan "Land to the tillers!" and, despite of the claims of busy work, travelled to rural districts right after liberation to have a concrete grasp of the demands of the peasants and the actual situation in the countryside and make a scientific analysis of the intricate feudal relations of landownership. On this basis he advanced the correctest policy of the agrarian reform to suit the actual conditions of our countryside.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Taking into full consideration the balance of class forces and the relations of landownership in the rural areas of our country and the centuries-old aspirations of our peasantry for land, our people's power defined those whose land had to be confiscated and carried out the agrarian reform thoroughgoingly by the method of confiscating the landlords' land and distributing it free to the landless or land-poor peasants." (Ibid., p. 10.)

The Leader took measures to prevent the resurgence of the feudal relations of exploitation and check the growth of the capitalist elements to a largest possible extent; he saw to it that the land of the landlords who owned more than 5 *chongbo* and the land of those who owned less than 5 *chongbo* and leased it out continually were confiscated without compensation and distributed proportionately according to the number of work hands of the peasant family and that the sale and mortgage of the distributed land was banned by law, in order to completely wipe out the feudal relations and prevent the land, which was placed under the private ownership of the peasants, from being used as a means of exploitation.

The policy of the agrarian reform shaped by the Leader was the correctest one based on a scientific analysis of the actual conditions of our countryside and the ideological level of the peasantry, and it was a wise policy which took into account the socialist transformation of agriculture in the future.

Following the Leader's policy, the Provisional People's Committee of North Korea promulgated the Law on Agrarian Reform on March 5, 1946.

All the peasants in our country enthusiastically welcomed the law which was to realize their long-cherished desire and urgent demand.

To successfully enforce the agrarian reform, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, made the working class give a strong support to the reform and set forth the class policy of firmly relying on the hired hands and the poor peasants, leaguing with the middle peasants, isolating the rich farmers and thoroughly liquidating the landlords.

He sent the Party members and detachments of fine workers to rural districts to actively guide and help peasants in their class struggle, organized over 11,500 rural committees with the hired hands and the poor peasants as the backbone and led them to carry out the agrarian reform using the committees as the stronghold for the class struggle in the rural areas and enjoying the help of the working class.

The agrarian reform was accompanied by a bitter class struggle.

The U.S. imperialists who occupied south Korea and their stooges smuggled many spies, saboteurs and wreckers into the northern half to obstruct the agrarian reform, and the landlords and the reactionary elements viciously opposed it.

The Leader strengthened the function of dictatorship of the people's power and skillfully organized and directed the class struggle to shatter the subversive machinations of the reactionary elements in time relying upon the revolutionary grit of the masses. He himself went down to the rural communities to set to rights the Left and right deviations manifested in the course of the agrarian reform and led the great reform to a resplendent victory.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, the agrarian reform was completed thoroughly in a very short time—no more than 20 days.

As a result of the reform, more than one million *chongbo* of land were confiscated and distributed free of charge to more than seven hundred thousands of peasant households. The peasants who tilled the land became its real masters for the first time in Korean history.

The agrarian reform was a great revolution that not only led to the development of the agricultural production and rapid improvement of the living of the peasants but also opened up a wide vista for the overall socio-economic development.

Our agrarian reform which was enforced most thoroughly under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, for the first time in the East served as a radiant beacon fire which illumined the road ahead of the peoples of the countries who were suffering under colonial and feudal exploitation, and infinitely inspired them in their struggle against imperialism and the domestic feudal forces.

In the wake of the agrarian reform, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, promulgated the Law on the Nationalization of Major Industries on August 10, 1946.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Another important question in fulfilling the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution is to nationalize key industries, transport, communications, banking, commerce and foreign trade formerly owned by colonial rulers and comprador capitalists so that they can be used in the interests of the people." (Ibid., p. 10.)

Generally speaking, the imperialists retard the development of the national industry in colonies, keeping the arteries of the economy under their control and are indulged in all kinds of colonial pillage by using a tiny handful of comprador capitalists they have brought up under their wings. Therefore, in order to free itself from the exploitation and oppression of the foreign aggressors and the domestic reactionaries and ensure the democratic development of society, the working class must expropriate the possessions of the imperialists and comprador capitalists and put them under the ownership of the people.

Only when the working class takes hold of key industries, is it possible to abolish the relations of colonial exploitation by the imperialists in the realm of industry once and for all and lay down the basis of the socialist economy through the independent development of the national economy.

The Leader correctly defined those whose possessions had to be confiscated by the nationalization of major industries, and put forward the policy of thoroughly confiscating without compensation and all at once the industries owned exclusively by the imperialists and comprador capitalists and nationalizing them.

The nationalization of key industries was a task of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, and only the possessions of Japanese imperialism and comprador capitalists were confiscated and the enterprises of national capitalists were given legal recognition.

The policy formulated by the Leader was a revolutionary policy which was in full accord with the character and tasks of our revolution and which reflected the steadfast, anti-imperialist stand, and it was a wise policy aimed to make a clean sweep of the economic footholds of imperialism and lay down solid, economic foundations for the building of a sovereign, independent state.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader, the nationalization of major industries was carried out thoroughly and quickly.

More than 1,000 industrial establishments, or over 90 per cent of the whole industry, were placed under the ownership of the people.

As a result, all social mischiefs were basically eliminated from industry, socialist relations of production were created and basis was provided for the planned development of the national economy.

The working class became the master of the means of production and were able to strengthen their position in leading the whole society.

Having enforced the economic reforms, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, promulgated the Labour Law and the Law on Equality of the Sexes to fully provide the working people with democratic freedom and rights and took measures to put judicature and education on democratic footing.

Thus, under the wise leadership of the Leader democratic reforms were successfully executed in our country in a very short time—less than one year.

With the successful enforcement of democratic reforms, the system of people's democracy was firmly established and a reliable revolutionary democratic base for national reunification was created in the northern half of the DPRK and conditions were prepared for fulfilling the task of going over gradually to socialism.

The successful enforcement of democratic reforms was a staggering blow to the enemies at home and abroad who stood in the way of the triumphal advance of the Korean people, and greatly inspired the south Korean people in their struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their minions.

Our democratic reforms enforced most thoroughly under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, give the people freed from colonial shackle priceless experiences in the struggle to establish a people's government for themselves, rid the imperialists and the domestic reactionaries of their economic footholds and set up a new social system. At the same time, our democratic reforms set an example in correctly setting forth the tasks to be taken up in the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution and carrying them out most thorough-goingly in a shortest possible time to meet the demands of the revolutionary development and suit the specific conditions of a colonial, semi-feudal society.

Li Chang Gyu

(Continued from Page 2)

The Japanese government should change its wrong policy to keep abreast of the trend of the times. The Japanese government should naturally give up its hostile policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, abrogate the "south Korea-Japan treaty," stop its act of reinvading south Korea and renounce the foolish act to make Koreans fight Koreans by instigating the south Korean puppets and have a share in it.

Of late an extensive campaign is afoot among Japanese people and progressive circles for establishing good-neighbour relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Some time ago there came into being the "Dietmen's league for promotion of Japan-Korea friendship" made up of 234 ruling and opposition party Diet members. And local assemblies adopted resolutions demanding the establishment of state relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. We consider this is a very good thing and hope their struggle will bear a fine fruit.

If the Korean and Japanese peoples jointly wage a successful struggle, it is possible to establish diplomatic relations between our two countries. When diplomatic relations are established between Korea and Japan, the wrong policy the Japanese government has so far pursued towards our country will be nullified. We think it is possible to establish friendly relations between the two countries even before the establishment of diplomatic relations. Judging from various conditions at present, it seems to take some time for Korea and Japan to establish diplomatic relations. Even before we establish diplomatic relations with Japan, we are ready to have as many visits of personages as possible and make wide-scale trade and interchange in the economic and cultural fields.

The friendly relations between Korea and Japan should on all accounts be established on the principle of reciprocity. Though interchange is now being conducted partially between the two countries, it cannot but be of unilateral character owing to the wrong attitude of the Japanese government. It is doubtful whether the Japanese government is afraid of falling out of the favour of the United States or afraid of going against the grain of the south Korean puppets. It is evident that by such method it is absolutely impossible to solve the problem concerning the relations between the two countries.

After all, it entirely depends upon the attitude of the Japanese government whether good-neighbour relations between Korea and Japan are established or not and whether this is realized sooner or later, no matter what its concrete procedures may be.

As for the question of the 600,000 Koreans in Japan, it is, in essence, a matter which came into being as a result of the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism in our country in the past. The Korean nationals in Japan are not accorded treatment due foreigners although it is a stark fact that they have their fatherland today. This is attributable also to the unfriendly attitude of the Japanese government towards our country.

The Korean nationals in Japan have waged a strenuous struggle to defend their democratic, national rights overcoming manifold difficulties. Especially, they formed the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryon), an organization of overseas nationals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and have splendidly embodied the *Juche* idea in the movement of the Koreans in Japan and, united closely around Comrade Chairman Han Dok Su, made great successes in the struggle for defending the democratic, national rights, promoting the peaceful reunification of the country and cementing international solidarity with the Japanese people and the progressive peoples of the world.

It is thanks to the active support and encouragement of the Japanese people, progressive political parties and public organizations and personages of all sections that the Korean citizens in Japan under the guidance of Chongryon have registered these successes despite all sorts of obstructive machinations of the Japanese government. We are very grateful for this and take this opportunity to express through **Yomiuri Shimbun** heartfelt thanks to our Japanese friends.

It is natural for the Korean citizens in Japan to defend their national rights and it accords with the international law, too. Probably the Japanese residing in other countries will also defend their rights, and will not waive them. This is the case with all nations.

Let me speak of the national education of the Korean citizens in Japan.

As you know, a nation is characterized above all by community of its speech and letters. There can be no Korean nation apart from our spoken and written language. The Japanese government's persecution of the national education of the Korean citizens in Japan, therefore, cannot be construed otherwise than an act prompted by a foul political aim. We attach great importance to the national education of the Korean citizens in Japan and intend to continue our assistance, material and moral, to this work in future, too.

The reactionary circles of the Japanese government, hand in glove with the south Korean puppet clique, are now forcing the Koreans in Japan to apply for "permanent residence" and imposing "ROK nationality" upon them. They are ostensibly talking about "freedom" to choose nationality, but, in fact, accord special "treatment" to Koreans in Japan if the latter accept "ROK nationality," and unwarrantedly bring pressure to bear upon those who have the nationality of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It seems some Koreans in Japan, harassed by this, accept "ROK nationality." It leaves no doubt that although they are forced to change their nationality, they will give active support to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea just as the south Korean people unanimously support us today.

The repatriation operation of the Korean citizens in Japan which was suspended for some time has been resumed in accordance with the agreement reached between the Red Cross organizations of Korea and Japan. It is a very good thing not only in defending the national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan but in developing the friendly relations between the Korean and Japanese peoples. We hope that with the support of the Japanese people this operation will continue in the future, too, so all Korean citizens in Japan desirous of returning to the homeland may return home.

It is also important to guarantee the Korean citizens in Japan the freedom of travel to and from their homeland along with the right to repatriation. There may be among the Korean citizens in Japan people who cannot return home right now owing to some reason or other. Nevertheless, they must not be deprived of their right to travel to and from their homeland. Of the foreigners now residing in Japan, only the Korean citizens are denied the freedom to visit their homeland. This unwarranted discriminatory step and violation of the human rights must be discontinued at once. The repatriation ship plying between Chongjin and Niigata should be allowed to carry not only those returning to their homeland but also those who will visit their families, relatives and friends in the homeland and then return to Japan.

We respect the opinions of Chongryon in defending the democratic, national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan. We believe that the Japanese people, progressive political parties and public organizations and personages of all social sectors will consult well with Chongryon in future, too, and continue to render precious support and encouragement to the righteous struggle of the Korean citizens in Japan.

Sternly Denounce the Pak Jung Hi Puppet Clique for Criminal Act of Proclaiming a "State of Emergency" in South Korea and Fabricating Fascist Evil Laws in a Frantic Attempt to Unleash a New War

Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association Issues Statement

The Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association issued a statement denouncing the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who illegally fabricated recently the notorious "law on special measure for national security" after proclaiming a "state of emergency" and are working overtime to enforce it.

The statement says:

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique worked out an "enforcement ordinance" of the "law on special measure for national security," a monstrous fascist evil law, and are going to "adopt" it at a meeting of the puppet cabinet council soon.

While fabricating this "ordinance" they are now reorganizing in a fascist way the Republican Party and the puppet government and the puppet police apparatus to fit in with the one man fascist dictatorship of traitor Pak Jung Hi and cooking up almost every day fascist evil laws aimed at further intensifying fascist suppression and the manoeuvres for the provocation of a war under the criminal slogan of "establishing a posture to prevail over communism."

On December 30 last year the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique drew up such fascist evil bills as "amendment to the law on the registration of public organisations" and "amendment to the law on the registration of publishing and printing houses" and are working round the clock to "legalize" them and on December 31 they made public an "order of special measure for the expropriation and use of the land in the mobilization areas in accordance with the special measure law."

They are trying hard to ram through the coming session of the puppet national assembly in a bundle over 40 fascist evil bills including the "bill on the protection of military installations," a "bill on the observance of military secrets" and an "amendment to the law on the formation of the homeland defence reserve forces" and so forth.

The chief aim of the "amendment to the law on the registration of public organisations" and "amendment to the law on the registration of the publishing and printing houses" newly cooked up by them is to wantonly suppress and ban all the public organisations and publishing and printing houses and their publications going against their grain on the pretext of "cancelling registration" in case "they conduct activities going beyond the specified purposes."

As for the so-called "order of special measure for the expropriation and use of the land in the mobilization areas" and "amendment to the law on the formation of the homeland defence reserve forces" and a number of other evil laws, their aim is to commandeer right and left the land and people's properties under the pretext of "military purposes" and more brutally suppress those youth and middle-aged refusing to be drafted into the "homeland defence reserve forces."

The statement brands this criminal act of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique as an illegal act without precedent in the world history of laws, a never-to-be condoned criminal act and a sinister plot to stuff the mouths and ears of the workers, peasants and all other strata of people and bind them hand and foot, close down the press, break the pen of justice of the progressive writers in an attempt to provoke a new war by mobilizing all the manpower and material resources of south Korea.

This is a naked challenge to the entire Korean people aspiring after the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and an intolerable insult to the justice and peace-loving peoples of the world, the statement notes.

In the statement the KDLA categorically denounced with bitter national resentment the criminal acts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and strongly demanded that these criminal acts be discontinued at once.

Recalling that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are not only fabricating all kinds of fascist evil laws, but also further intensifying the fascist suppression of the south Korean people under these evil laws, the statement continues:

Some time ago they arrested men of south Korean press circles for the mere reason that they had commented on the "proclamation of the state of emergency" and detained them in the "central intelligence agency," the den of secret police, and put them to all descriptions of severe persecution and perpetrated the fascist tyranny of arresting even guiltless civilians who had said that "the authorities is placing a harsh gag on the press."

In Seoul and other parts of south Korea they have rounded up and jailed a large number of people who justly declared that "the present rulers are corrupt to the very marrow," "the proclamation of the state of emergency is designed to prolong their regime," "on preposterous charges that they spread "wild rumours" and are brutally persecuting them.

The gangsters are raising a din, taking disciplinary measures against many "government employees" on charges that they are not in a "posture to perform duty" in the "state of emergency."

In south Korea where a "state of emergency" was proclaimed by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique even the just voices of the workers "we are dying with hunger" are branded as a "crime," the just demand of the peasants to "return the requisitioned farm land and grains" is also regarded as a "crime" and the voices of the students demanding "campus freedom and right to study" are harshly suppressed as a "riotous act," to say nothing of the patriotic struggle of the revolutionaries and people for freedom and liberation and the independent reunification of the country.

The Pak Jung Hi fascist bandits "check up" the guiltless passers-by without any warning and arrest them without any warrant and bring before a summary trial even those civilians sent for a doctor to save a critical case on the charge of violation of the "curfew order."

What an atrocious crime this is!

Under the criminal slogan of "concentrating all efforts on security" to cope with the fictitious "threat of southward aggression" the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, while intensifying the fascist suppression of the south Korean people, are "modernizing" the equipment of the puppet army and increasing the "combat power" of the "homeland defence reserve forces" and continually imposing military drill upon students and feverishly making preparations to provoke a new war. They are going on a rampage to incite a tense atmosphere of crisis and war among the people, staging powder-reeking war exercises almost every day with the mobilization of puppet armed forces and conducting "anti-air raid exercises" and forcibly evacuating people in various parts of south Korea. They are also sending their minions to all parts of south Korea for an "explanatory campaign" to explain to the people the propriety of the "proclamation of the state of emergency" and kicking up a war hysteria, inspecting the units of the pupoet army deployed along the front line.

A few days ago the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique raved that they "will develop the munitions industry and restrict consumption and import," "people should endure the sufferings," they "will strengthen bonds with the United States, Japan and other friendly countries." These outbursts betray their real intension to further intensify the exploitation and plunder of the south Korean people, earnestly beg for the permanent occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, cadge a few more dollars and a few more pieces of weapons from the U.S. imperialists, their master, and usher in the Japanese militarists on a large scale and provoke a new war.

It is the last-ditch efforts of puppet Pak Jung Hi driven to a bay at home and abroad that he is getting frantic in the manoeuvres to dampen the growing sentiments for peaceful reunification, intensify the suppression of the people and provoke a war by cooking up the "law on special measure for national security" and a whole bundle of other fascist evil laws after the proclamation of the "state of emergency" in south Korea. This glaringly shows how desperately the Pak Jung Hi puppet gang is trying to tide over the crisis of its crumbling rule and realize its wild ambition for long-term office.

With no fascist suppression and war racket, however, can the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique stave off their imminent doom.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the entire Korean people, said:

"Though they are trying to find a way out of the blind alley by means of proclaiming the so-called state of emergency and starting a new fascist tyranny, this is no more than the death-bed struggle of the doomed."

History shows that those who are indulged in fascist suppression of the people and war clamour are failed to suffer self-destruction.

In the past, the statement pointed out, the Japanese imperialists manufactured all sorts of notorious, fascist evil laws in Korea and commandeered and mobilized all the manpower and material resources of our country for the aggression war, but finally they met their end.

After the August 15 liberation, the clique of Syngman Rhee, a traitor for all ages, fabricated the "national security law" by revising for the worse the "law for the maintenance of the public peace" of Japanese imperialism, and various other evil laws and committed treacheries under the criminal slogan of "march north to reunify" at the instigation of U.S. imperialism, but they met their doom, in face of the powerful struggle of the people, without atoning for their crimes as traitors.

The fate of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who resort to fascist suppression and war provocation manoeuvres in reliance upon the U.S. and Japanese masters, forgetting this hard lesson of history and failing to face the changed reality squarely, can not be otherwise, the statement said.

Today the sentiments for the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland among the south Korean people are mounting high, forming a trend which no force can check and the anti-U.S., anti-Japanese and anti-puppet sentiments and the struggle against fascism and for democracy are gradually rising as the days go by.

The honest-minded people of the world are unanimously denouncing the "state of emergency" proclaimed by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

If the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, defying the unanimous denunciation by the entire Korean people and world opinion, persist in fascist suppression and war provocation manoeuvres, they will face a stern punishment by history and people.

The statement pointed out:

The south Korean people and men of the legal circles should, first of all, force the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to revoke the "state of emergency," declare null and void the "law on special measure for national security" and resolutely check and frustrate their schemes to rig up such new fascist evil laws as the "amendment to the law on the registration of public organizations" and "amendment to the law on the registration of publishing and printing houses."

The south Korean people and men of the legal circles should fight more vigorously to shatter all fascist evil laws such as the "national security law" and "anti-communist law," win all the democratic freedom and rights including that of speech, the press, assembly, association and demonstration, particularly ensure the freedom of the organization of progressive political parties and public organizations and their free activities and freedom of speech and press activities and realize the democratization of the south Korean society.

When the entire people of north and south Korea wage a more energetic struggle, firmly rallied around the great Leader, Comrade Kim Il Sung, they will brilliantly accomplish the historical cause of national reunification, resolutely smashing criminal schemes of any imperialists and their stooges.

The KDLA firmly believes that the progressive lawyers and honest-minded people of the whole world who respect human dignity and democratic rights and struggle for justice, truth, peace and social progress, will more resolutely condemn the criminal acts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who are frantically intensifying fascist suppression and moves for the provocation of a new war after proclaiming the so-called "state of emergency" in south Korea and rigging up all sorts of fascist evil laws.

Zanzibari People Greet 8th Anniversary of Proclamation of People's Republic

The people of Zanzibar greet the meaningful day—the 8th anniversary of the proclamation of a people's republic.

On this occasion the Korean people extend warm congratulations to the people of Zanzibar.

The proclamation of a people's republic in Zanzibar on January 12, 1964 proved a heavy blow to the imperialists and their stooges, and cleared the way for the people of this country in their struggle for elimination of the evil consequences of the colonial rule and creation of a new life.

Since the proclamation of the people's republic the people of Zanzibar have made great successes in the course of carrying out a series of the national economic plans.

They laid out the modern state farms, expanded the area under irrigation and widely introduced modern farm machines in the agricultural production.

In the field of industry they nationalized the companies—the imperialist monopolies and built many factories by their own efforts.

As for the national education, new educational system was established and many schools including the Zanzibar University were opened.

All these successes scored by the Zanzibari people since the proclamation of the people's republic gladden us Korean people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the entire Korean people, said:

"In recent years, the U.S. imperialists have still more intensified their subversive activities and coup d'etat manoeuvres against the newly independent states." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, p. 331.)

The U.S.-led imperialists, regarding as a thorn in their flesh the achievement made by the Zanzibari people in their struggle for the consolidation of national independence and the independent development of the country, whipped together the counter-revolutionary elements who turned into their hireling spies after they were expelled from Zanzibar and egged them on to a coup d'etat plot in May last, but these bandits were ferreted out and wiped out by the highly vigilant people.

The Zanzibari people are still more exercising a high degree of the revolutionary vigilance against the enemy's ceaseless, subversive intrigues and activities, and are filled with a determination to defend the Revolution of January 1964 to the last.

The Korean people give full support to the just struggle of the Zanzibari people.

They express firm solidarity to our people in their struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists from south Korea and the independent reunification of the country. This is a great inspiration to the struggle of our people.

The Korean people sincerely wish the Zanzibari people greater victory in their struggle to thwart all sorts of the aggressive acts and subversive and sabotaging manoeuvres by the U.S.-led imperialists and create a new life.

Lumumba's Anti-Imperialist Idea Is Victorious

In the thick of the struggle against imperialism and for national liberation, the Congolese(K) people now observe the eleventh anniversary of the murder of Patrice Lumumba by the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen as well as the eighth anniversary of the start of the armed struggle.

Patrice Lumumba was an ardent anti-imperialist fighter; he founded the Congo National Movement already in his younger days and roused the broad sections of the people to the struggle for the genuine independence of the country and freedom. He devoted his whole life to the struggle for liquidating imperialism and colonialism in Africa once and for all.

For his just cause Lumumba was warmly supported, loved and respected by the Congolese(K) people and the entire African people.

Judging that they could never hamper the just cause of the Congolese(K) people so long as they left intact the prominent anti-imperialist fighter Lumumba, the cruel U.S. imperialists instigated their lackeys to arrest and imprison him and, in the long run, brutally killed him on January 17, 1961.

The U.S. imperialists, a band of cutthroats, could never quench the ardent, anti-imperialist revolutionary spirit of Lumumba though they could deprive him of his physical life.

In January 1964 when the Congolese(K) people, inheriting Lumumba's revolutionary spirit, embarked upon the road of the anti-imperialist, national-liberation armed struggle, the machination of the U.S. imperialists reached its zenith.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the entire Korean people, said:

"U.S. imperialism is on the decline today, but its aggressive nature remains unchanged and it continues its death-bed struggle."

The crafty U.S. imperialists, in conspiracy with the Belgian colonialists, brutally slaughtered more than 10,000 guiltless Congolese(K) people and patriots, thereby revealing again their true colour as the most atrocious manslaughter and bloodsucker.

The U.S. imperialists rigged up a puppet regime consisting of the Congolese(K) reactionaries and converted the Congo(K) into their colony, into the base for widening the sphere of influence of neo-colonialism, into the base for aggression, subversive and sabotaging activities against the newly independent countries.

At the instigation of U.S. imperialism the Mobutu puppet clique are now intensifying fascist repression against the people at home and all manner of military provocations and subversive and sabotaging activities against the African people.

No matter what intrigue they may resort to, the U.S. imperialists and their bootlickers can never break the firm will of the Congolese(K) people who have risen up in the struggle for the genuine independence of their country nor can they head off the struggle of the African people.

The Korean people will extend, as in the past, firm solidarity to the Congolese(K) people and the African people in their gallant struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and for national liberation and independence.

The Congolese(K) people who have inherited the revolutionary spirit of Lumumba, a staunch anti-imperialist fighter, and all other African people will surely win a victory in their great anti-imperialist revolutionary cause.

Poppycock of Traitor Swimming against the Current of the Times and History

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, a band of arch-traitors to the Korean people, have been denounced ever more trenchantly by the people at home and abroad since they proclaimed the so-called "state of national emergency." Things coming to such a pass they are quibbling almost every day in an attempt to placate internal and external public opinions and cover up their insidious nature.

On January 11 the traitor Pak Jung Hi held what is called a "New Year news conference." And there he openly revealed his criminal intention to further fascistize socio-political life in south Korea under the cloak of the "state of emergency," prolong the "state of emergency" for indefinite term and consolidate the foothold of his fascist dictatorship with an aim of realizing his ambition for long-term office and, at the same time, to step up preparations for a war, put down the ever-growing aspirations of the south Korean people for national reunification and perpetuate the split of the country.

That day Pak Jung Hi was brazen-faced enough to blare that "an organization—emergency system will be necessary for bringing the national power into play" and that an "all-out security system under which the whole of national power is concentrated must be set up." More, the traitor threw mud at the just struggle the south Korean students and people have been waging for the right to existence and democratic freedom. He said that "too hot labour disputes" and "demonstrations of students" are intolerable and so is the "local disturbance" and that all these "would be strictly dealt with," and further twaddled that one "must unconditionally tolerate anything for the establishment of the state security system even though freedom is restricted to some extent" through the fascist suppression. Such a vicious jargon of the quisling Pak Jung Hi is meant to threaten the south Korean people; it is nothing else than an open revelation of the traitor's intention to intensify repression against the people and further accelerate the fascistization of social-political life in south Korea by recourse to fascist evil laws.

Particularly noteworthy is the fact that at this "news conference" traitor Pak Jung Hi, whipping up war hysteria more feverishly than ever, declared that all things in south Korea would be dedicated exclusively to the preparations for war. Saying that "a local war is most likely to break out in the Korean peninsula," he croaked that the spur should be applied to war preparations through the "general mobilization of state power," that all domains of social life be placed on a "footing for mobilization," that the "modernization" of the puppet army be pushed forward, that the "homeland reserve force" be turned into "combat force" and that the "munitions industry be nurtured." In order to justify his war preparation manoeuvres, traitor Pak Jung Hi again cried over the non-existent "threat of southward aggression" and rigged up a new sophistry—the "possibility of southward aggression." By this he meant that there is no "sign of southward aggression" but some "possibility" of it.

It is fully laid bare before the whole world that the noisy advertisement of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique about the "threat of southward aggression from the north" is an entirely groundless, false propaganda which even U.S. and Japan, their masters, would not accept as true. A hue and cry over the "possibility of southward aggression" raised by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique now shows that Pak Jung Hi himself was compelled to admit that such a dastardly trickery as the clamour about the "southward aggression in winter" wouldn't do any longer.

At the afore-said "news conference" traitor Pak Jung Hi fully revealed himself again as the opponent of national reunification. He even raved that "the hasty thinking is alien to the question of national reunification" and that "irresponsible arguments about reunification is harmful in every way and not beneficial at all." This brazen-faced poppycock cannot be construed other than an attempt to repress, in the future, too, the ardent wish of the south Korean people for reunification and hamper their struggle for its materialization at the point of bayonet.

Finding it impossible on any account to stem the trend toward reunification, traitor Pak Jung Hi let out such preposterous jargon that "it took 120 years for Silla to unify the three kingdoms" and that the "question of reunification should be handled from generation to generation as if carrying on the a hundred-year-long war."

Engrossed in debasing the country and the nation, traitor Pak Jung Hi was ridiculous and naive enough to cite a historical event that had happened a thousand and hundreds of years ago, only to show glaringly that he has not the least possible interest in the question of our country's reunification.

The preposterous jargon of the atrocious traitor Pak Jung Hi is a malicious challenge to our people who have impatiently been longing for the reunification of the north and the south for 27 years and it is an intolerable insult to the history of our nation.

Further, traitor Pak Jung Hi again prattled that the strength should be fostered first of all before the reunification and that his "supreme aim" is to foster the "strength." In this way he even disclosed again a foolish pipe dream of "reunifying the country by prevailing over communism" after overpowering north Korea by force. Chiming in with the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists in their machination for aggression on Asia and our country and hanging on to the sleeves of his masters, U.S. and Japan, this rascal is making frantic efforts to realize the nonsensical dream of attaining the "reunification by prevailing over communism." This is a heinous treacherous act. Besides, traitor Pak Jung Hi jabbered again to make it appear that he has a sort of "interest" in the "peaceful reunification." This is nothing but a despicable plot to whitewash his treacherous nature in doggedly opposing national reunification.

What the traitor is actually driving at is to hamper national reunification while making a fuss about it. This can be seen also from the fact that he prattled to make one believe that he is somewhat concerned about the talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations. Unable to bear the pressure exerted by the Korean people and unbiassed public opinion of the world, quisling Pak Jung Hi found it unavoidable to agree to hold the north-south Red Cross talks at Panmunjom. But as soon as the trend to peaceful reunification grew stronger than ever among the south Korean people with this as the momentum, he let loose a flood of jargon that the "argument about reunification is premature," "the question of reunification should not be dealt with hastily but patiently" and "too much hope should not be pinned on the north-south talks" and the like. This is an unbearable mockery of the entire Korean people and unbiassed world public opinion that are eager to see the talks going on successfully and serving as a stepping-stone for the reunification.

At the "New Year news conference" the Pak Jung Hi clique, while talking about what is called the "third five-year plan for economic development," trumpeted about "rehabilitation" and the like.

What the Pak Jung Hi clique have done so far in south Korea under the slogan of "rehabilitation" is that they have fattened a few comprador capitalists by leaving the south Korean economy completely in the hands of U.S., Japanese and other foreign monopoly capitalists and driven the people into utter destitution by reducing south Korea to an "international debtor power" saddled with a debt of over 3,000 million dollars and totally devastating south Korea's national industry. This is another fact well-known to the whole world.

And yet, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique rattle about "plan," "rehabilitation" and so on. This is, in the final analysis, no more than a trickery designed to increase profits of the imperialist monopoly capital through intensified plunder of the people and step up war preparations by turning the south Korean economy more thoroughly into the military appendage.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, declared:

"The south Korean puppet clique must face the stern reality of today. If they do not renounce the outdated way of thinking that they are following now but persist in the dirty act of betraying the country and the nation, going against the historical trend, they will not be able to find a way out."

History clearly shows that those who subject the people to the fascist repression and kick up war racket bring destruction upon themselves inevitably.

Intensification of the military fascist dictatorship and war racket by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique will only evoke still greater resistance of the south Korean people and hasten the doom of the puppet clique.

If Pak Jung Hi, a puppet and traitor, swimming against the current of history and betraying the interest of the nation, intensifies military fascist repression and war clamour, doggedly opposes independent peaceful reunification of the country and keeps to the road of treacheries, he will be unable to escape the stern judgement by the entire Korean people.

Friendship Visits

★The government trade delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by Li Chiang, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, which had visited our country on December 28 last year to sign protocol on commodity exchange between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China for 1972, left Pyongyang on January 8 by train after winding up the itinerary in our country.

★Kanji Kawazaki, Director of the International Affairs Department of the Japan Socialist Party, and his party, who had visited our country on January 7, left Pyongyang on January 14 by air after completing their itinerary in our country.

★A delegation of the Foreign Ministry of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen headed by Mohamed Awadh Salim Aulaqi, Director of the Socialist Countries Affairs Department of its Foreign Ministry, which had visited our country at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry left Pyongyang on January 4 by plane.

★An Albanian government trade delegation headed by Z. Hilmi, Vice-Minister of Agriculture of the Albanian People's Republic, left Pyongyang on January 11 by air after a visit to our country.

★An economists' delegation of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union headed by Master of Sciences (economics) Kazakevich Igor Stepanovich, Section Chief and Senior Researcher of the Institute of Orientalism of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union, arrived in Pyongyang on January 11 by air for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Institute of Economics of the Academy of Social Sciences of our country.

★A government delegation of the Republic of Burundi headed by Arthemon Simbananiye, Minister of External Affairs, Cooperation and Schemes of the Republic of Burundi, arrived in Pyongyang on January 12 by a special plane.

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